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ABSTRACT

This document contains reports of 11 environmental study projects conducted by junior and senior students in a North Carolina high school. Topics range from the construction of an artificial reef and a survey of seashore changes to surveys of past and present development of various facets of the county ecology. The emphasis is on student involvement with the community. A related document is SE 016 929. (LS)

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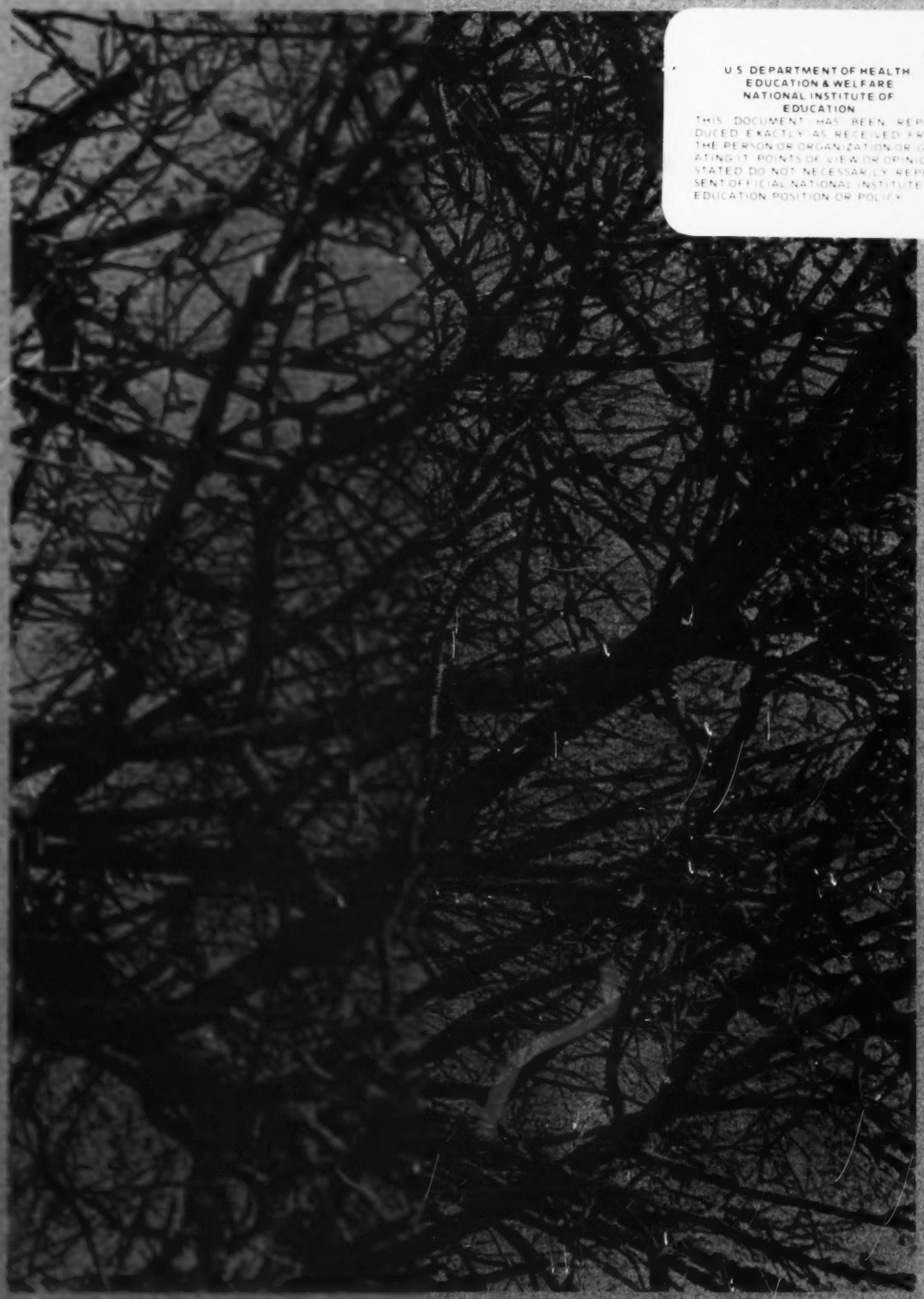

STUDENT PROJECT WORK and ABSTRACTS
East Carteret High School
Beaufort, North Carolina 28516

SE 016 930

FOREWORD

THIS YEARBOOK IS A COMPILATION OF STUDENT WORK FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROJECT. STUDENTS EITHER WROTE ABSTRACTS OF PROJECTS THAT THEY HAD WORKED ON DURING THE YEAR OR SUBMITTED WRITTEN PROJECTS. A STUDENT EDITORIAL BOARD THEN EDITED THE WORK TURNED IN BY STUDENTS.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Kathy Geller
Tommy Gaskill
Wally Holiday

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ARTIFICIAL REEF

Candy Moore
Colleen Mitchell
Jo Ann Taylor
Karen Salter
Carol Salter
Wanda Hill
Renee Willis

ARTIFICIAL REEF

The "Artificial Reef" group consists of Candy Moore, Colleen Mitchell, Jo Ann Taylor, Karen Salter, Carol Salter, Wanda Hill, and Renee Willis. These girls became interested in this project when they heard a seminar given by Dr. Stone of the National Marine Fisheries Services.

Dr. Stone explained how tires could be made into a reef by filling them with weights, dropping them together in a spot, and letting barnacles and other sealife grow on them. The Boy Scouts had already begun the project by collecting all of the tires that they would need. However, at this point the project was dropped and the girls took over.

Since they already had the tires, the next thing they needed was weights. To make these weights, they needed nine-inch cans filled with concrete. Restaurants provided the cans and the Ready Mix Concrete Corporation filled the cans with concrete. Each day the girls delivered cans to the Ready Mix Concrete Corporation and carried filled cans back to the Port where they were working.

The next step was to fill the tires with the weights and this was done by placing the filled cans inside the tires. In order to sink the tires, holes had to be punched in them to prevent air pockets from forming.

Dr. Stone provided the girls with a boat to complete the project. They took the tires and dumped them overboard where the reef was to be formed. Dr. Stone and Mr. Parker supervised the placement of the reef. The reef, as a result, will now serve as a breeding place for barnacles, oysters, algae and other marine life.

CARTERET COUNTY AS YOU LIKE IT

Melanie Arthur
Barbara Ackers
Craig Hamilton

CARTERET COUNTY AS YOU LIKE IT

by

Melanie Arthur, Barbara Ackers, and Craig Hamilton

The idea for this project originated when we got together and made up a list of the projects we thought would be interesting. From this we decided to do one on the pollution of Carteret County.

First of all we made a list of all the places we would go to take the slides, such as Atlantic Beach, Beaufort, and Down East. After the slides were taken and developed, we split them up into two different groups, the good (non-pollution) and the bad (pollution). We arranged the slides to go with the sound and the beat of the music. The music was by Ferrante and Teicher. The music is to be put on tape and the slides are to be left as they are.

We went to different schools to show our project. These included Atlantic School, Smyrna School, Beaufort Graded, Beaufort Central, and Harker's Island. We in our project are trying to show that the people of the county should realize and be more involved with the problem of pollution.

In doing this project we have found that pollution is becoming a problem. A lot of the pollution can not be seen by the people, especially if it is hidden in places like the woods.

In talking with students, we have found that many of them are interested in this problem, especially those in the elementary grades. But there are also those who either do not care or they will not face the problem of pollution.

We have come to the conclusion that something must be done. Groups should be formed to study the problem and come up with new ideas to solve it.

COMMUNITY BETTERMENT

Roy Ellison
Jennie Smith
Pat Nolen
Janice Ellison
Matthew Johnson
Michelle Collins
Sylvester Murray
Linda Ellison

COMMUNITY BETTERMENT

After days of concentrating on a project, we came up with the idea of cleaning up our community, which we found in a mess. Mrs. Walker, who was our sponsor, helped us choose "Community Betterment" as the project's title.

We attended a seminar on Ecology given by Mrs. Hamilton. During the discussion we mentioned the polluted ditches and roadsides in the community. This really made us see that something had to be done. We made Linda Ellison our chairman, and decided what to do. The only way to clean up was to go out and pick up paper, cans, and other such trash and garbage.

It got to the point that we could not clean the ditches anymore with the equipment we had. We called the Highway Commissioner, Mr. Gurganus, to see if any men could help us. He talked with us and got some men to clean the ditches. This help really improved things.

We asked people to cooperate and do what they could to help. About seven or eight people helped by cleaning up around their homes.

Signs have also been made to be put up in Beaufort, North River, and Laural Road. Mr. Smith, a teacher at East Carteret, helped us paint the signs.

The final form of the project is going to be an oral report with music and slides to go along. The slides will be pictures of the work which we have done.

The project did not turn out as we expected in that people did not stop throwing trash in the ditches and roadsides. The project would have been better if we had had more money, but we worked with what we had

EAST CARTERET SAND FILTER

Mike Pollard
Troy Moore
Wallace Holiday

EAST CARTERET SAND FILTER

Last September Mr. Ken Newsome spoke to our ESP class about state and local government. He mentioned the fact that East Carteret did not have a sand filter as part of their sewer system. As a result we were polluting North River with chloroform. West Carteret had been polluting Newport River until about a year ago. Many parts of Newport River were closed to fishermen due to improper sewage disposal. After a fuss was made to the Board of Education about a sand filter, one was finally built at West Carteret. Mr. Newsome advised our class to try and get a sand filter built if we did not want to see North River closed for the same reason.

Mike Pollard, Troy Moore, and Wallace Holiday decided to do some research in this area. The first thing they did was to visit West Carteret and find out how West had gone about getting their sand filter built. They learned that the students did not have much to do with getting the sand filter. The Board of Education just realized the need for a filter and built one. Next they went to the Shellfish Sanitation Department. They talked with Bob Benton, who said a section of a river, or an entire river was only closed when the chloroform level got too high. North River is not in danger now, but could be later. East Carteret is not polluting North River to any great degree, but it is a source of pollution nevertheless. Now is the time to respond before the crisis arises. In talking later with Mr. Newsome they found a sand filter had been drawn in the original blueprint of East Carteret, but had been left out. This was probably due to financial reasons. Mr. Newsome also showed them a copy of the 1972-73 Board of Education's budget. It included a sand filter for East Carteret, at an expense of $22,000.

Their next interview was with Mr. Lee, in order to make sure the sand filter would be built this year. He assured them that this project would be started by January or February of this year.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES
OF
SHACKLEFORD BANKS

Keith Willis

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES

OF

SHACKLEFORD BANKS

Shackleford Banks, one of the five main islands making up the Outer Banks along North Carolina, runs eastward for about eight miles from Beaufort Inlet to Barden Inlet, which separates it from Cape Lookout on Core Banks. It is the only island of the Outer Banks that runs east-west; the others run basically north-south.

There are two important theories pertaining to the formation of the barrier islands. Hoyt, in his drowned-beach-bridge theory, proposes that the islands originated 4000-5000 years ago when the rapid rise in sea level during the post-Wisconsin era slowed down, thereby allowing beach bridges to build up and form islands. As the sea level continued to rise, the low areas behind the ridges became sounds. Fisher, who proposes the spit theory, believes the islands originated from spits which formed on the downdrift side of headlands as the sea rose.[1] Regardless of how the Outer Banks were formed, the forces of nature have been changing them since their birth.

In the past 150 years man has accelerated the change by cutting the protective forest on the Banks. When colonists first arrived, Shackleford, like the rest of the Outer Banks except Core Banks, was covered by a lush growth of cedar, pines, and live oaks, with grape vines mingled among them.[2] In the late 1800's people started cutting the forest in order to build ships and homes. Today the only part of the maritime forest that remains runs along the inside of the western half for about four miles. What was once a forest seaward of the present tree line is now a scenic "ghost forest," buried by sand in the 1800's and uncovered later. The western end now has the largest and most extensive dune system in the area. The eastern half of Shackleford, which also was once heavily forested before being cut over, is now covered with grasslands and has a single dune system along the beach.[3]

According to early maps of North Carolina there was a small drain in the vicinity of Barden Inlet as early as 1808. Since it was not navigable and apparently of no significance, it wither was never named, or the name was not listed on maps. Between 1861 and 1864 this drain closed to the extent of being only about a foot deep at high tide and dry at low tide. In 1933 a devastating hurricane known as the '33 Storm hit the North Carolina Coast and backed up huge amounts of water in the rivers and sounds. When the wind died it was as if someone had pulled a plug. As the water rushed out, it cut new inlets at the weak spots in the Banks, including the present site of Barden Inlet. The inlet was named after the Army Corps of Engineers who created a navigable channed by dredging. Today the inlet, maintained by periodical dredging, is about one-fourth of a mile wide and about ten feet deep.

Beaufort Inlet has existed (at least) since colonial times, but has never been entirely stable. According to Army Corps of Engineers' surveys between 1864 and 1880 its width increased some 500 feet. In 1881 the width increased another 900 feet, threatening to wash away Fort Macon on Bogue Banks. As the inlet became wider and more shallow, the government in an effort to stabilize the channel built five jetties between 1881 and 1889 on the west end of Shackleford and six jetties on the east end of Bogue Banks at the present site of Fort Macon.[4] The jetties halted the erosion and stabilized the inlet. Since then most of the jetties have sanded up on at least one side, generally the side towards the ocean.

In the late 1800's Shackleford supported several small communities. The best known is Diamond City, which was located on the extreme east end almost in the shadow of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse. The settlement, named in 1885 for the diamond pattern on the nearby lighthouse, stretched westward about half the length of Shackleford and then faded out. Wade's Shore, starting where Diamond City left off, stretched westward about four miles toward Beaufort Inlet. Two or three other groups of houses were scattered about on the western end. Diamond City had a population of about 500 at its peak in the late 1880's while Wade's Shore had around 200.[5] There were about 730 permanent residents on Shackleford in 1889 when one of the worst hurricanes ever to hit the Atlantic coast came ashore on the North Carolina coast. The entire east end of Shackleford was flooded by extremely high tides that destroyed the remaining forest. The trees could withstand excessive salt spray, but could not withstand flooding by salt water. When the storm was over, the families began leaving with most going over to Harker's Island.

Even though the communities did not last long, they put their scars on the land. In this short time, three-fourths of the forest that once covered Shackleford, taking hundreds of years to grow, was cut: The only part of the maritime forest left uncut was located on the sound side of the western end.

As a direct result of the forest being cut away, the sand on the ocean side of Shackleford started blowing inland: This process was going on all along the Outer Banks and eventually was to spell certain destruction to the remaining forest. As the sand blew it collected around the first trees of the forest and formed giant sand ridges. Along the north shore of Cape Hatteras these ridges were eighty and ninety feet high, but on Shackleford they were only ten to twenty feet high. As the ridges reached a peak, level with the top of the forest, they started moving towards the sounds, burying the forest alive and leaving dead trees and stumps in their wake. In some places the ridges went all the way across the Banks, wiping out everything in sight.[6] Shackleford was more fortunate than most areas for the ridges stopped half way across the island. After they had stopped moving they began grassing over and eventually became fairly stable. Although the ridges are now fairly stable, they are sliding into the forest very slowly. They are not an immediate threat to the remaining trees. However, they are a grim reminder of what could have happened to Shackleford, but did not.

Today, the remains of an old cistern that lies about thirty feet off shore in the area that was Wade's Shore are testimony to the erosion that has occurred. A man named Joe Lewis built a house in this area in the late 1800's. His grandson, Fred Guthrie, who remembers the house as early as 1915, says the cistern was located on the west side of Joe's house. The house was set quite a way back in the woods and had a fairly large front yard. In front of the yard was a potato patch of considerable size, separated from the shore by a strip of woods fifty to sixty feet wide. At that time the cistern was about 100 to 150 feet from the water. In 1915 the shore started washing away and by 1930 the strip of woods, the potato patch and most of the front yard had disappeared and the house had to be moved back to keep it from washing away. The cistern remained near the edge of the water. The '33 Storm knocked the house off of its foundation and eroded the shoreline, toppling the cistern. The shore continued to cut away and now the cistern is underwater at high tide. In the past fifty-seven years the shore where the house was located has eroded nearly 180 feet. Joe Lewis, who was the last permanent resident on Shackleford, left after the storm.

The shore on the sound side has not eroded evenly. The point where Joe Lewis' house was located has cut away about 180 feet, but other parts of the shore have eroded very little, if at all. Another point about one mile east, where Joe Lane Lewis has a camp, shows hardly any erosion. Still farther east the area (near Whale Creek) where Gherman Holland has his camp has eroded twenty or thirty feet and the water laps under the porch at high tide. On the north side of Shackleford the shore has generally receded or has held its own against wind and tide, but has not built up.

Some time in the early 1900's a series of ponds, connected together and sharing a common drain, were formed just east of Beaufort Inlet on the sound side of Shackleford: They were probably formed by a point hooking around and back to shore. The mouth of the drain, which moved with almost every hard blow and change of tide, was very unstable. The ponds, which were about six feet deep in the middle and about 300 feet across, extended from the jetties to the point where the cistern is located (about one half a mile). Fishermen even took their boats into the ponds and fished for mullet and spots.[8] The drain probably closed sometime in the 1920's or 30's. After the drain closed the fish died off and the ponds started filling in. All of the ponds except one have been filled with blowing sand or overwash from the sound. The remaining pond, covering only a few acres and grown over with cattails and other grasses, is filled with rain water. It is used mainly as a watering hole by the cattle, horses, and other live stock that roam Shackleford.

Until the early 1940's when a shoal started forming in about the middle of Beaufort Inlet on the northwest end of Shackleford, the inlet had changed very little since the jetties had been placed in 1880. By 1947 the shoal had built up to the point that it rose a few inches out of the water even on high tide. By 1948 a 200 foot stretch of the shoal was out of the water permanently and someone had built a sand fence out of fish net. The shoal kept growing until about 1950, when it appeared to stop. By this time it was of considerable size and contained a few small sand mounds.

Across from the shoal the tip of Shackleford continued to build up slowly. By the summer of 1954 the main jetty on Shackleford had sanded up about one half of its length on the ocean side and about one third of its length on the sound side. The water was about twenty feet deep at the end of the jetty and boats passed by there daily. Toward the shoal the water became more shallow, averaging six feet.

The shoal was holding about the same with very little change, as if it had been suspended in time. In October 1954, Hurricane Hazel hit from the south with high winds and tides, and spurred growth once again. It is probable that seas carried sand down Shackleford and deposited it on the northwest end, while the wind held the water in the inlet. By the summer of 1955, the distance between Shackleford and the shoal had narrowed to about one half of what it had been; the depth had decreased to about six feet; and the jetty was completely covered by sand.

By 1959 the channel between Shackleford and the shoal had nearly disappeared and a range light that had been in the middle was only a stone's throw from the mainland. By 1962 this range was on the Shackleford mainland and water passed through only on a very high tide. Since then the shoal has filled in completely and sand hills have started forming. Today there are hills five to seven feet high where only ten years ago water had been nearly twenty feet deep. About half of the area is a mud flat and the other half is covered with sand hills. The build-up, which has made Shackleford almost a mile longer, is probably the greatest single change in Shackleford's recorded history.

Hurricanes and northeast storms have always threatened the inhabitants of coastal areas. Since 1586, when the white man first attempted to settle in North Carolina, more than 149 hurricanes have affected the North Carolina coast.[9] Any one of these hurricanes alone could cut three or four new inlets, wash away whole islands, or destroy an entire forest in almost no time. Nor'easters, while not as violent as hurricanes, often last up to three days and sometimes cause severe erosion of the shoreline.

Layers of organic matter, or peat, have been found protruding from the beach into the surf zone on the ocean side of Shackleford. The U.S. Geological Survey has estimated that this peat, which often contains remains of embedded tree stump, is less than 200 years old. Since this zone was definitely part of the forest floor and is over 1300 feet from the present tree line, we can assume that the ocean side of Shackleford has moved northward by about that amount in less than 200 years.[10] One theory is that the Outer Banks are slowly moving and will someday connect with the mainland. Shackleford, however, appears to be receding on the sound side also. If true, Shackleford is simply washing away from both sides, is getting narrower and may some day disappear.

Another drastic change has been the conversion of forested areas into marsh land. One can walk through almost any of the low, marshy areas, and see stumps of big cedar and oak trees. Since these definitely did not grow in a tidal marsh, the land either has subsided or the water level has risen. On the east end of Shackleford, there are the remains of the forest floor beneath a layer of sand and shell a foot and a half thick, which were deposited by over-wash.[11] They could have been deposited by the storm which flooded Diamond City in 1889 or by succeeding storms.

On the east side of Whale Creek there is a small island called Sam Windsor's Lump. It was suggested that there was another small island off shore from this island. However, there is no sign of it at all today. Some people believe that Whale Creek could have been an inlet before 1500: Although maps since that time do not show one, an inlet could have existed earlier. Whale Creek is about 200 yards wide and goes almost half-way across Shackleford. The area surrounding it is low and there is only a single dune system on the ocean side. Since Whale Creek is directly across the sound from North River it would be a natural location for an inlet. The possibility exists that a bad storm could cut through this low, narrow zone and make one, thereby cutting Shackleford in two.

Besides storms and tides, another lasting effect on the Banks is the Dominant Longshore Current, which is responsible for a lot of the build-up. If one has ever been swimming in the ocean, one notices that he tends to keep drifting down the shore. The current generally runs north-south but may vary in places due to rip tides and back tides. The current picks up sand from the surf zone and carries it down the shore. This process, called Lateral Drift, is also responsible for the southerly movement of inlets. Sand is deposited on the north side of an inlet as the south side is cut away, making the inlet a little farther south than it was. Shackleford is at a bend in the Banks and runs east-west instead of north-south like the rest of the banks. As far as the currents and the general coast, west is relative to south and east is to north. On Shackleford, therefore, the Longshore Current that runs from east to west is probably responsible for the build-up that occurred on the western end in the 1940's and 1950's.

It would take a lengthy book to tell of all the changes that have taken place on Shackleford since 1600 and no one could ever know of the changes that occurred before that. In the thousands of years the Banks have existed they have drifted, built-up, and cut away an undetermined amount. A few of the changes that have occurred in the past 170 years have been discussed, although there are countless others that no one has bothered to note. As long as nature and its forces keep working the banks will change in the future, but then the natural character of the Outer Banks is "Change."

FOOTNOTES

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INFLATION: CAUSES AND GOVERNMENT PREVENTION

Scotty Chadwick

INFLATION: CAUSES AND GOVERNMENT PREVENTION

by

Scotty Chadwick

INFLATION: CAUSES AND GOVERNMENT PREVENTION

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INFLATION: CAUSES AND GOVERNMENT PREVENTION

by

Scotty Chadwick

Since 1966 we have had an inflationary growth in our economy. Its causes include the war, government spending, excessive wage demands by labor, high living by consumers, inflationary expectations and business. This paper will inform the reader on several of the causes of inflation and some of the preventive measures being taken by the government.

The definition of inflation has changed since the 1950's when economists defined it to be "the condition in which the people have a great amount of money, but there is not a great deal they can do with it."[1] Now, inflation is defined to be "a general, sustained, and rapid increase in the price level--is neither a purely financial nor a purely psychological phenomenon. It is a joint result of a gap between incomes and the supply of goods and of inflationary expectations."[2] Inflation is most difficult to define, largely due to the fact that there are several different types of inflation. Economists term "creeping inflation" as a price size of between two and three per cent annually, even though at three per cent, prices will double in twenty-four years. With "galloping inflation" prices may double within a year. "Hyperinflation" may cause a rise that almost defies measurement.[3] Our present type in the United States is over what is termed as "creeping inflation", but not nearly as bad as "galloping" or "hyperinflation".

As there are several kinds of inflation, there are also several theories on what causes inflation. There are two that are most commonly used. The first is called the "demand-pull" theory, which means that consumers have money to buy goods and are wanting them, but that industry is not able to produce enough products to meet the demands.[4] War plays an important role in

the "demand-pull" theory. This was most evident during World War I and II. During these times the government spent billions of dollars for arms, ships, aircraft, munitions, clothes, food, and pay for the service men. The additional government expenditure increased output and total income. There were more job openings, thus unemployment dropped. Industries that were producing consumer goods began making war materials. This shift in the use of the labor force soon reduced the output of common goods, but the total income still increased. With the income increased and the amount of consumer goods reduced--prices skyrocketed. Inflation during this period was repressed by ceiling prices and rationing; however, when the government relieved controls in 1946, the repressed forces exploded and within two years the price level had risen fifty per cent over that of the 1945 level.

Also involved in this theory are the psychological aspects of "consumer expectations". If consumers notice the prices are rising and if they begin to believe that they will keep on rising in the future, they are ready to spend their money right then before there is another price hike. "demand-pull" and "consumer expectations" go hand-in-hand.[6]

The other economic theory is known as the "cost-push" theory, which means that to meet the rising prices, workers ask for higher salaries. The manufacturers pass the higher salary expenses onto the consumer by raising the prices of their products. The manufacturer does this because his workers are getting more money for making the same amount of goods.[7] As a hypothetical example, take John Doe, who makes lawn mowers and who asks for a pay raise because he feels that the price of living is increasing. If he gets his pay raise, but does not start producing a larger amount of lawn mowers, then what is going to happen to the price of lawn mowers? John Doe is making ten dollars more a week, he is producing the same number of lawn mowers, so the manufacturer must raise the price of the lawn mowers in order to make up for the money he is losing.

"Cost-push" may begin with higher wages, or increased prices of consumer goods; but whenever it starts, it spirals. Prices go up, wages go up, prices go up, wages go up, on and on, thus the cycle keeps spiraling.

The "demand-pull" theory was once the most acceptable theory. This fact stems from the period during World War I and II when consumer spending, business investment, and government spending rose much more rapidly than the output of consumer goods. However, since 1966 many economists agree that "cost-push" has had the initial impact on prices.

Now that we know what causes inflation, what can we do to prevent it? There are two ways to reduce inflation, increase the number of goods and services available or to decrease the amount of money in the economy.[8] These may sound simple, but there is no simple answer to inflation. If the supply of goods and services is pushed past the demand for them, it would cause prices to go down, but unemployment would go up because the companies would not need as many workers. On the other hand, removing money from the economy would mean increased taxes and the like--not many people would agree to this method of prevention.

The federal government has tried many voluntary methods of curbing inflation but to no avail. On August 15, 1971, the President of the United States, Richard Nixon, announced what he labeled as "Phase One"--a wage and price freeze that was in effect for ninety days. This was just the first step of a drastic measure to cut inflation.

After that period was over, he led us into "Phase Two". The objective of this step was to stabilize the economy and reduce the rise of wages and prices. The Cost of Living Council, which was set up during the ninety-day freeze as the regulatory organization over wages and prices, was given two additional parts: The Pay Board and the Price Commission.[9]

The Pay Board was created to review, approve or adjust pay increases for large companies. The Pay Board had the authority to cut down price hikes that were found to be excessive.[10]

The Price Commission was formed to oversee prices. Under "Phase Two" the retailers had to keep their prices along the same level as they did during "Phase I". If a retailer wanted to raise his prices, he had to provide the Price Commission with a complete report on the price hike. The retailer did not have to wait for the Price Commission to approve the hike; however, if he was found in violation of the law by charging a higher price than permitted under the rules of "Phase II", he would be prosecuted.

To deal with the psychological aspects of "consumer expectations", the Price Commission felt that controls should be visible to the consumer. So since January 3, 1972, under the rules of "Phase Two" retailers are required:

*food retailers must post the base prices (prices charged during the 90-day freeze) for all non-exempt food products.

*non-food retailers with annual sales over $200,000 are required to post the base prices of items which constitute fifty per cent of their sales volume or the forty best selling items in each department, whichever is less. The posted base prices are those charged during the ninety days--not the retailer's ceiling prices.

The requirements for posting are that:

*there be a visible sign in the store which states the location of the price list.
*the customers have access to the lists and be able to examine them without having to make a specific request to a store employee.

In addition to these requirements, retailers are required to have "The Base Price Information Form" available for all consumers. The consumer can obtain this form from a retailer by questioning the price of an item and the retailer must state the base price of that item.

The government has four basic aims in "Phase Two". One being to have a gross national product reflecting a real gain of five and one half per cent to six and one half per cent. Another is to increase productivity. Another aim is to hold the rate of inflation between two and three per cent a year. And the fourth and final aim is to maintain consumer confidence in the economy.[12]

Presently we are in "Phase Three" of Mr Nixon's plan to cure inflation. Competition, the free market, is being depended upon to prevent wages and prices from skyrocketing. Wage and price controls are all being made self-administering for many industries, but the government is still setting general standards for wages and prices and still has the power to enforce them. "Phase III" is hard to define in just a single word. It is neither wholly mandatory or wholly voluntary. The only real difference between "Two" and "Three" is when a company had violated a law in "Two", that company was immediately penalized; now, they would be given the opportunity to conform to the standards.[13]

The aims of every economic system are to increase the growth in the economic system and to reduce inflation. Now that the war is over, we have the chance to do just that. We have the chance to

improve our living conditions at home, yet an estimated thirty cents will come out of every budget dollar for National Defense in 1974--nearly 79 billion dollars.[14] Why not use this money to battle the problem of inflation? "Peace is here. What about prosperity. To have prosperity we must have a good and successful economic system. Let us be sure we do not trade the magic goose for a nestful of eggs made of fool's gold."[15]

FOOTNOTES

1 "Inflation", The Illustrated Home Library Encyclopedia (1957 ed.), vol. II, p. 2761.

2 George Katona, The Mass Consumption Society, quoted in Educational and Consumer Relations Department, J.C. Penny Company, Inc., Insights into Consumerism (Published 1973), p. 2.

3 "Inflation", Encyclopedia International, (1972 ed.), vol. 9, p. 294.

4 Insights, p. 2.

5 Encyclopedia International, vol. 9, p. 295.

6 Insights, p. 3.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 "Phase 3: Will it Work?" U.S. News & World Report, LXXIV, (Jan. 29, 1973), p. 21.

10 Ibid, p. 22.

11 Insights, p. 5.

12 Insights, p. 6.

13 U.S. News & World Report, p.23.

14 "Price Rises Coming--What Experts Expect", U.S. News & World Report, LXXIV (Jan. 29, 1973), p. 16.

15 Ibid, p. 17.

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PLANTATIONS AND SLAVERY IN CARTERET COUNTY

Robert Day
Steven Motes
Ted Wells
Jack Williams

PLANTATIONS AND SLAVERY IN CARTERET COUNTY

by

Robert Day, Steven Motes, Ted Wells, Jack Williams

We were discussing the locations of old graveyards in the county. Our advisor, Mrs. Nicholson, gave us the idea that the locations and history of the graveyards would make a good project. Many of the graves dated back to the 1800's, so we decided to check on the intensity of slavery in the county during that period.

We thought that it would be a good idea to start our investigation at the courthouse. We made an appointment to visit the Register of Deeds and the Clerk of the Courts office. During our visits to the offices, we searched through wills, deeds, bills of sale, and other official documents. From these sources we obtained most of the information on the prominent landowners of the 1800's. It was during one of our frequent visits to the courthouse that we met Ronnie Taylor from Harlowe. Mr. Taylor was very familiar with Carteret County history. He helped us find information that we needed very badly. Mr. Taylor also told us that we could find microfilm of the 1850 census at the Carteret Technical Institute Library. This census listed slave owners, slaves, and where they lived.

Upon accumulation of the necessary information, we began our search for the plantations, graveyards, and other places pertaining to slavery. We started with taking pictures of the graveyards we had found. We examined and photographed each graveyard. In most cases we found that the graves were located close to or on the actual residential land of the deceased. We discovered that most of the prominent land and slave owners lived in the inland part of the county. Due to this discovery, we decided to concentrate on the most prominent slave owners. Many people owned one or more house slaves and we did not have time to investigate all of them.

We located several very old houses that we never knew existed. In order to photograph the graveyards, we had to chop through dense woodland vegetation and wade through knee-deep swamp ditches. We also had to fight off an invading army of spiders, mosquitoes and crawling enemies. We drew a map describing the areas where we had been and made a key listing to describe each area of interest.

We discovered many new and interesting things about the county, but we feel there is a lot more to be found if you are genuinely interested in the history of your county.

RAT SURVEY

Pat Nolen

RAT SURVEY

by

Pat Nolen

I got my idea for my project from several places. First of all, there are people in Beaufort and North River who are trying to get rid of rats. Second, some students who took ESP last year wanted someone else to continue the project. I also knew that rats carry diseases and can cause people's houses to become run-down.

The first step I took was to find out what kind of project I wanted to work on. I really wanted to continue the project that the last year's students started. After I decided to carry out the project, I had to think of a name. As a result, I named it "Rat Survey." In doing the project I decided to take pictures, show film strips, and explain how old houses and dirty yards have a lot to do with people having rats. I planned to explain to people how important it is to keep their yards clean and try to get the community together in their efforts. Old houses and other buildings could be torn down, therefore, eliminating nesting spots for rats.

I went to both the East Carteret and Beaufort Libraries to do research. I also went on field trips to individuals' houses, trying to find out what they were doing to rid their homes of rats. Finally I visited Mr. Mann to find out about different types of rat traps and poisons.

During my investigations I learned what causes rats to breed in homes. Some of the causes are as follows: leaving food out, having dirty yards, leaving old houses near by, and not keeping their own homes clean. To get rid of rats the conditions which caused them must be cleaned up and removed. Traps and poisons may also help. It is important to remove rats from their traps immediately. This should be done in order to decrease the chance of spreading diseases. Mice should be handled in a similar manner because they can also cause diseases.

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SHACKLEFORD: A HISTORY

Mike McGee
William Lewis
Jeff Lewis

SHACKLEFORD: A HISTORY

by

Mike McGee
William Lewis
Jeff Lewis

We decided to do the project on Shackleford because Mike McGee started the project last year, but did not have time to finish it. He asked us if we would like to work on it this year. Being from this area, we thought we would enjoy doing the project and learning about the history of Shackleford.

We planned to talk to Jeff Lewis' grandfather because he used to live there. Living there, he had first-hand information on Shackleford, its history, and the people that lived there during the period we wanted to study. Next, we planned to take pictures of the old graveyards and camps which illustrate a part of the rich history. Our final step was to go to the library and compare information. The completed form of the project was to be a pictorial display, giving a first-hand history of Shackleford.

During our investigations, we found out why the people moved away from the banks, when they left, and where they went to. We were interested in finding out what the people did for a living and, more important, how they managed without the modern conveniences we use today.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Surveying Shackleford's history from 1890 to 1902, we discovered that there were approximately two to three hundred people living at Diamond City. The remainder of the population was scattered over the rest of the banks.

The majority of the people made their living by fishing and whaling. Other occupations included hunting and boat building.

People left Shackleford for two major reasons. First, the beach was being washed away. This erosion was due to the disappearance of vegetation because of the livestock and human inhabitation. Individuals chopped trees for their homes and fires; livestock fed on the vegetation. Around the year 1899, the second reason for the evacuation of Shackleford took place. A series of stroms began washing away the homes and gardens. As a result people started moving away from the banks. Homes were re-established in Beaufort and the Down East areas, while Shackleford remains uninhabited except for livestock.

THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Lilly Morris

THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

by

Lilly Morris

The project I have undertaken is entitled "The Life of Martin Luther King, Jr.". Mrs. Walker at one time said that we could have written reports. My idea came from my interest in Dr. King. I have been studying him for some time now. When he was living, I used to read to keep up with the places he traveled and the movements he was involved in to help make life better for everybody. By working on this for my project I would have the time do do more research on him.

I started at the public library in Beaufort, gathering books and magazines. Then I began to search my room for some Ebony Magazines which I knew had articles on him that I could use. Next I went to the school library to see what books and magazines they had. I began leafing through the magazines, tearing out articles on him, reading them, and jotting down what I thougnt might be important. Then I began reading the four books I had, taking notes on each one. Later I thought about history books and the reference books. I borrowed a history book from Mr. Lung and read the pieces in there. I went to the reference shelves in the library and made notes on things that might be of some help. I began my rough draft. As I went along, I got Mrs. Walker to correct my sentences to let me know where my errors were. I would read the first hour to refresh my memory and change anything I had written incorrectly. Then I could continue with my written part the next day.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a healthy normal child, but he was strange in his own way: I began to notice this because of references to his strange childhood. King has always been a non-violent person even as an adult. He amazed me by always being willing to take a chance at the difficult things: These included his education, traveling near and far just to strengthen his beliefs and understanding in order to help his fellow man. When I say fellow man that includes men, women, and children. To me he was a great man and he was killed only because he wanted everyone to be equal.

TREATMENT OF DOGS

Janice Le May
Cathy Beacham
Denise Styron
Vicky Spain
Beverley Fulcher

TREATMENT OF DOGS

by

Janice Le May
Cathy Beacham
Denise Styron
Vicky Spain
Beverley Fulcher

The group could not find anything they were interested in, therefore, we contacted Mr. Ken Newsom, County Commissioner. He gave us a list of possibilities for projects and from this list we decided to do a project on the treatment of dogs in Carteret County.

Our first step in this project was a visit to the dog pound. Mr. Newsom took us over and introduced us to Mr. Perryman, the manager of the dog pound.

Next we took pictures of the pound and of the dogs. From these pictures we wrote up an article to be put in the Carteret County News Times. Although we took our picture and article to the newspaper office, it was not put in.

We then visited the Cherry Point Dog Pound. This pound differs greatly from the Carteret County Pound. It is cemented completely and the dogs have their own dog houses and pens. In Carteret County the dogs are put all together. The puppies can not eat because of the big dogs and most of them are starving to death. At the Cherry Point Pound the dogs are treated when they are sick. In the Carteret County Pound they are just left to die. They charge one dollar a day for the dogs that are kept in the pound at Cherry Point.

Our next step was a visit to Mr. Newsom. We talked about what we had found out. We also gave him some suggestions on how the Carteret County Pound could be improved. This list included the following: (1) Having the pound cemented, (2) Separating the males from the females, (3) Putting the puppies in a pen by themselves so they can eat and stay healthy.

We learned from this project that things can be done if only people care enough to show where change is needed. Mr. Newsom helped us and we, in turn, helped him.

We, the group, would like to thank Mr. Newsom for his time and suggestions on this project. We also thank Mrs. Link, our advisor, on this project for her patience and help.